VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1304965

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVAM KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date
27/8/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bangalure.
RPA First Grade college,
Bangalore.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

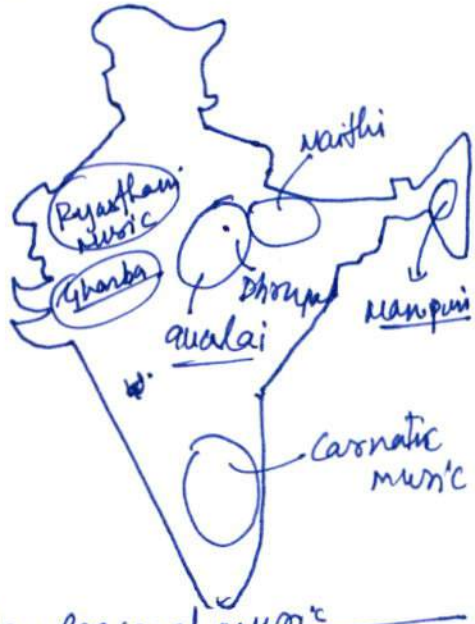
1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is land of music and has diversity in it. Music of a region is symbolism of the culture of that area.

cultural tradition in the regional music :-

(I) Northwestern India :-
Rajasthan ~~rag~~ rich culture of dressing, ruling class tradition (Rajput) is visible there



fig, Regional music

(II) Jammu and Kashmir, Uttrakhand
Music in that area reflect connection with mountains and animals

(iii) Bihar - Maithi music depict the tag lifestyle of the region.
- Religious orientation is also available

(iv) Uttarpradesh
→ Reflection of Islamic dominance is available in Qwali music.

(v) South India
Carnatic music reflect their culture

(vii) North eastern India → Different tribal community has their own way of representing lifestyle and the same is visible in music

Dances in different part are also influenced by music. Classical dances such as Bharatnatyam, Manipuri, Kathak etc are highly dependent and inspired from music of the region..

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Among various section of society working class also provided valuable input to freedom struggle in India.

Emergence of working class movement

(1) Phase of minimal activity.
→ Initially during 1850s working class was not participating due to their own motives
↳ British business activities promoting their own business

(2) During 1857 revolt working class did not participate

(3) Against agriculture policies zamindari, mahalwari, working class did not support main population

(4) During swadeshi movement → 1905 → working class support the indigenization of industry,

(5) during non-cooperation movement also working class participated in large number

(6) Leaders like jamshed Tata provided fund in Tilak swaraj fund :

(7) Kamalnarayan Bajaj was 'instrumental in ~~st~~ ~~establi~~ establishing sevagram in 1930s .

(8) All India Trade union congress (AITUC) in 1921 was for working class movement .

(9) Factories act 1881, 1891 ~~was~~ during lord Ripon time also reformed condition of labour.

(10) Significant role during quit India movement (1942) .

Thus working class movement witnessed a complete 360° transformation in freedom struggle .

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhian politics started after return of Mahatama in 1914 from South Africa (Pravasi diwas) and it shaped the whole trajectory of future course of struggle.

Similarity between Gandhian politics and Tilak's politics :-

(I) Involvement of community (masses)
→ Both emphasised on this thing
→ Mass movement strength come from the public

(II) using local tradition to raise national consciousness
→ promotion of local festival, local culture in uniting people are seen in swadeshi movement

(iii) Revolution through newspaper

(iv) Religion as a means to achieve morality in life

→ Gandhi promoted ~~ge~~ religion as conscience of politics

→ Tilak also supported religion and Geetarahasaya was written by him

However, there were also following difference

(i) Tilak was an extremist and wanted swaraj from first day whereas Gandhi was initially for responsible government

(ii) Tilak was also not in favour of any cooperation with British. where as Gandhiji initially was inclined towards that.

Thus although both had similarity but differences were also there.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

world's ocean are responsible for making the ecosystem habitable for humankind due to their memory

ocean memory
- → slow warming and cooling due to high specific heats
- → upwelling and downwelling
- → Atlantic meridonial overturning current (AMOC)
- → carbon sequestration (largest carbon sink of world)

Loss in memory due to human induced warming

(i) Plastic pollution – 90% of plastic finally end up in ocean.

(ii) Increase wastewater dumping – eutrophication of oceans and reduction in oxygen (increase in temperature (↑ BOD))

(iv) Oil spills due to ship pollution creating toxicity in ocean.

Implication of such events :-

(i) Coral bleaching - loss in biodiversity
coral reef 1% of surface of ocean by 25% of diversity :→ lung of the sea.

(ii) Increase in frequency and intensity of cyclones
↳ Arabian sea started to see super cyclone and medicanes are also increasing

(iii) Ocean started to loose the stored CO_2 within it.

(iv) weakening of AMOC causing heatwaves in Northen America

(v) weakening of polar vortex

To counter these changes
→ Plastic Ban
→ Marpol
→ Land on Convention

→ Adherance to UNCLOS

ocean protection and conservation should be top priority as highlighted in SDG 14 (life below water) of UN goals.

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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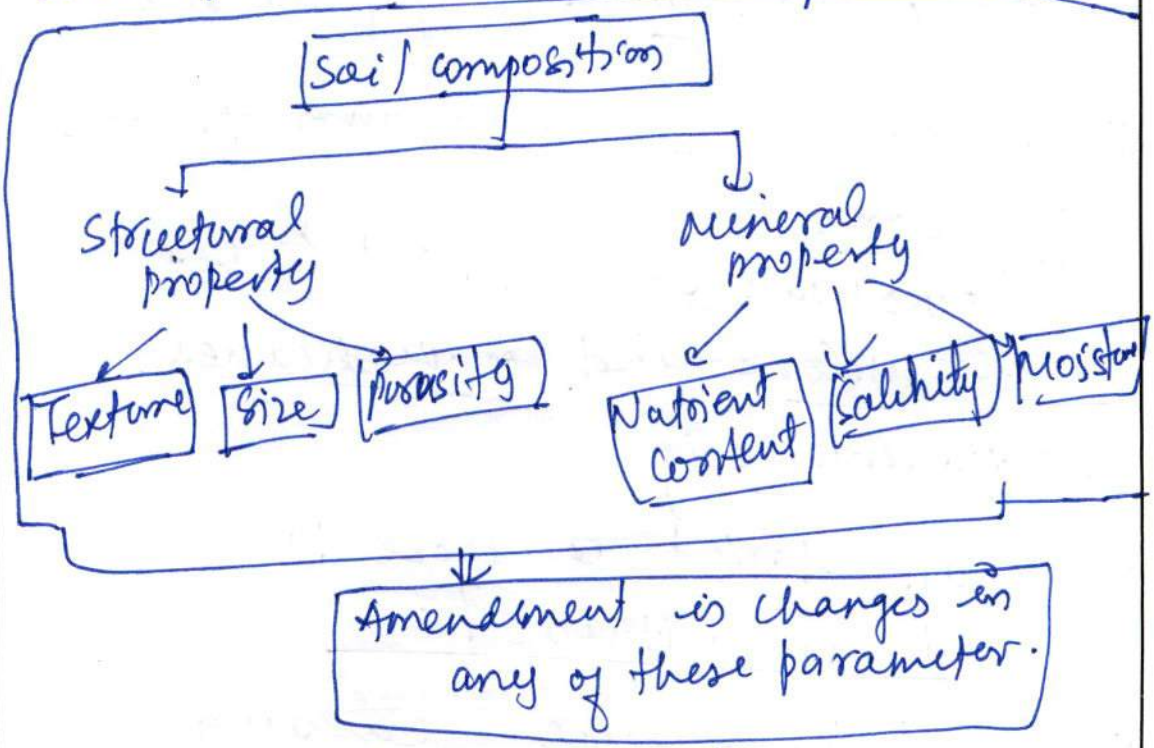
Soil amendment refers to change and alteration in natural property and structural composition of soil.



Benefits of soil amendment

(1) Increase in porosity will increase water content and air content

(2) Changes in organic matter increases the productivity of soil

(3) Treatment of soil with plaster of Paris reduces its salinity

(4) many time to produce different crops → amendment require

Challenge due to amendment

(I) Loss of natural diversity of the area
→ Homogenization of agriculture

(II) Forceful amendment result in wasteland increase

(eg) Heigh use of fertilizer will make soil infertile

(III) unscientific use of water increases the soil salinity beyond the repair levels

(IV) soil become prone to runoff and erosion by water and wind.

soil amendment must be → sustainable
→ scientific
→ reversiable
→ well researched

Soil plays a major role in achieving economic prosperity and achievement of food security SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and more

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid power plants are combination of coal powered plant and solar thermal power plant ~~and~~ or nuclear power plants

Hybrid plants → Mixture of
- → coal based
- → solar based
- → Nuclear based
- → Hydrogen based
- → Waste to energy based
- → Hydro based

Reason for increase in hydrid
- ↓ Advancement in technology (solar, nuclear)
- ↓ Focus towards green energy (hydrogen)
- ↓ Depletion of fossil fuel (coal, petroleum)

Benefits of such power plants :-

(1) Providing less or negligible carbon emission

→ low carbon foot print

(2) easy, cheap, affordable, Accessable energy

↳ Per capita energy consumption in India 1/3rd of world's average

(3) continous power supply → Schemes such as grid connection (OSWOSOG)

~~and~~

(4) Two way flow of energy with smart meter and grid connection

Challenges with these plants

(i) High initial setup cost :-
Nuclear plants, Waste to energy plants require high ~~space~~ cost compared to coal based

(ii) Require high space - solar plants

(iii) Awareness regarding solar consumption is less

(iv) Safety concerns are there with hydrogen plants and nuclear plants

Wayforward :- Providing high R&D support
- collaboration with different countries (ISA), (CCRI)

Hybrid provide optimization of resources and reduces losses.

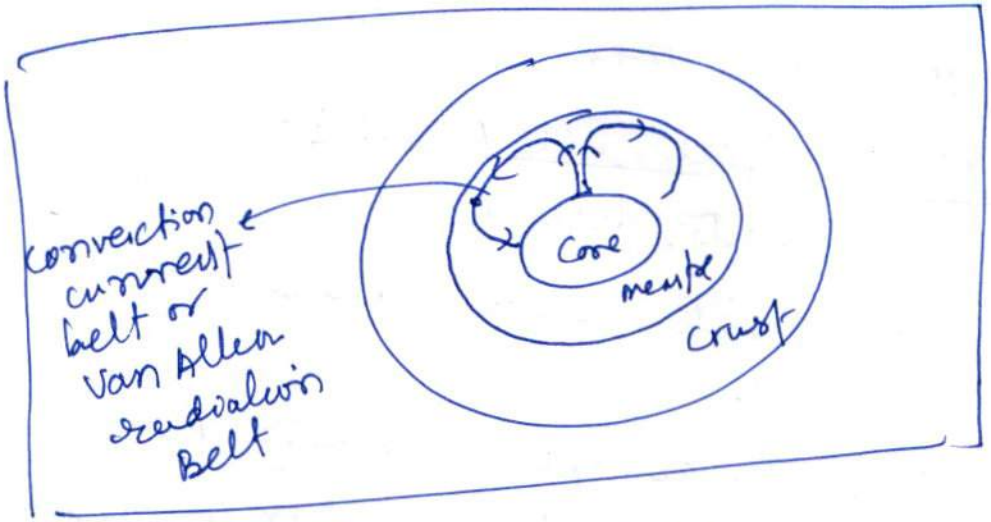
7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Van Allen Radiation Belt is present in mental ~~ton~~ of ~~the~~ Earth where due to different convectional current the flow of metal happens.



Formation of the belts -

- Formation is due to increase in temperature in mental due to which metal found in ~~molent~~ molten state.
- movement of molten metal creates convectional current belts.

Reason for growing focus on their study :-

(I) Van allen Radiation belts provide inputs to sea floor spreading theory

(II) Provides Basis for Continental drift theory and plate tectonic theory

(III) Changes in earth's magnetic field can be ~~exch~~ explained by this phenomenon.

(IV) Increase in ~~inco~~ intensity of earthquakes can be explained by this.

(V) Formation of ~~o~~ earth's environment 450 bn years ago can be understood properly by this

Thus, these type of geographical phenomenon explains several questions that are mystery till now.

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Marital rape is provided as exception under ~~article~~ 37 section 375 of IPC (exception 2).

Demand has been rising in criminalizing marital rape.

Reasons for criminalization of marital rape:-

(i) Crime is crime wherever it happens:- even in marriage

(ii) protection of safety and dignity of women.

(iii) SC told that when raped by other victim lives with the mental burden but in marital rape victim lives with the rapist

↳ worst violation of human rights

(iv) To provide equality and stopping commodification of women

However, there are some challenges in criminalizing it:-

(i) will disturb the stability of marriage institution

(ii) Burden of proof will be issue due to lack of evidences

(iii) Breach to right to privacy of couple.

(iv) chances of fake cases will increase manyfold.
→ As per NCRB data even in dowry cases. fake cases are very high.

To deal with challenge, meanwhile following needs to be done:-

(i) Increasing empowerment of women:-
→ Financial, social empowerment

(ii) Fast resolution of pending cases
→ Special courts

(iii) Easy access to grievance redressal mechanism.

First enabling above will set the possibility of criminalization of Marital rape and reform marriage institution

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस ब्लॉशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

care economy as per WHO is services provided to vulnerable section of society.

For example :- services to medical patient, services to old age people, services to children are under domain of care economy.

Challenge associated with care economy

(i) unavailability of trained professionals
↳ 40% nurses and doctors are not in regular profession.

(ii) lack of awareness among people for the requirement.

(iii) safety and security challenge for professional is a major concern

(iv) Ignorance towards mental health.
as per ICMR [one in 7] is suffering from mental illness in India

Measures needed to promote care economy

(I) Strengthening law and order system in cities
↳ will create enabling environment

(II) Providing vocational skilling
[Upskilling ↔ Reskilling]

(III) Increase awareness with respect to need in present time

(IV) Training of Asha workers, Anganwadi workers.

(V) Promotion of institutional care economy
(eg) companies such as Urban company

Care economy will create

- Majority of employment for women
- Increase in 1-2% of GDP
- Healthy Human capital

We must provide protection to doctors and respect to domestic helps to start the environment for care economy

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Bank defined learning poverty as deprivation of skills of reading basic text and doing basic numberacy designed for the particular class.

Covid 19 pandemic has increased the learning poverty status in country

As per ASER (Pratham foundation) report one in 4 student of class 5 is not able to read text designed for class 1.

Implication of learning poverty

(i) poor foundation of student will reduce the aptitude in future
(ii) Less opportunity for better education
(iii) will eventually reduce the gross enrollment ratio at primary level (currently ~100%)

(IV) Literacy level in actual sense will reduce.

To tackle challenge of learning poverty following measures are required

(I) · Accessibility to quality education
↳ one in 10 student did not have access to digital class during covid

(II) programs such as NIPUN under new education policy 2020

(III) Teacher training is required
↳ programs such as NISTHA for elementary teacher.

(IV) Innovative programs such as happiness curriculum in Delhi school

(V) Bridge courses to cover losses during the pandemic for all class during summer breaks.

New education policy 2020, aim ~~at~~ at reforming complete education system: education in founding stone for advancement of society

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mural tradition is style of painting where images are made on the walls and sizes are very big compared to present day paintings

Paintings → Mural → wall painting
Paintings → Miniature → Paper, cloth painting.

Evolution of mural paintings in south india :-

① Ajanta and ellora paintings

- Many caves in Ajanta have mural paintings
- eg Vajapai, Padampani paintings in Ajanta.

→ These were made during post gupta period.

- Similarly in Ellora caves also Buddhist and Jain mural paintings present

(11) Sitavansal caves during Pandyas and Pallavas time saw increase in mural paintings

(III) Temple architecture and mural paintings :-

→ Chola period temples have intense carving on the walls of temples and these are mural paintings

(10) Mahabalipuram, Hampi temples and caves in Andrapradesh (Nagaarjuna caves) have mural paintings.

Characteristics of mural paintings :-

(1) Size of paintings were large because they were built on walls

(2) Techniques used is known as Fresco method where first wet surface was prepared and then texture were applied

(3) Tempera method also used in many place.

(iv) use of natural vegetative color
(eg) ochre, red, Blue
were used as seen in
Ajanta caves, Bagh caves

(5) Most of the mural painting ~~use~~
were based on religious themes
(eg) Buddhist images, Hindu images
in Elephenta caves

After the mural paintings age of
miniature started with development
of paper.

Mural painting provides great
insights about lifestyle and
philosophy of ancient time.
Historian uses them to understand
evolution of our civilizations.

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian nationalism started with social reform ~~reina~~ renaissance in early 19th century with Raja Ram mohan Roy and, Arya ~~Samaja~~ samaj and People like Dada Bhai Nauraji

Nationalism as Product of British colonial modernity :-

(I) Development of education avenue in India

↳ Indian intellegentia started with exposure to western philosophy

→ Libral thoughts made them question the orthodox policies

(II) British involvement in social-religious policy before 1857

↳ Developed modern thoughts

(3) Development of communication network (Railway and telecommunication by lord Dalhousie)
↳ connected several part of country

(4) Development of port town such as Kolkata, Surat (cotton mills) increased Business class that also fought for freedom

(5) Many leaders such as Subhas Chandra Bose, SP Sinha was selected in ICS (started by British)

(6) Introduction of legislature system by 1851 act provided gradual opportunity to moderate to participation in politics

However, the nationalism was ~~also~~ also result of reactionary policy :-

(1) Reduction in age of civil services
↳ INC revolted against it.

(ii) Partition of Bengal in ~~1851~~ 1905 (Divide and rule policy of British)

(iii) Subsidiary allience and Doctrine of lapse was unethical practices

(iv) Rowlett act and Jaliawalad Bagh massacare (1919) also resulted in non-cooperation movement.

(v) Cripps mission, Cabinet mission resulted in Quit India movement (1942) and INA mutiny.

Thus. British modernity did provide thrust to nationalism but later the ~~ex~~ repressing policies of administration also brought Indians together.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environentalism refers to movement and rise in consciousness related to environment protection and conservation in country.

Article 48 of constitution talks about environmental protection and even fundamental duty also lists environment conservation.

Environment movement during post independence India

(1) Chipko Andolan in uttarakhand

↳ started by women groups against illegal cutting of tree ~~&~~ ~~resour~~ by forest officials

↳ They tied themself with trees and put tree's protection before their life.

(ii) Narmada Bachao Andolan

↳ was started to protect the ecological flow over Narmada river

↳ sustainable development of dams and hydropower was requirement

(iii) cavery river bed plantation movement to protect the river bed of cavery

(iv) save the soil movement by sadguru in present time to conserve soil

(v) Ganga conservation organization

→ Many organization (NGOS) are working in field of Ganga water conservation.

(vi) NGOs working towards protection of Himalayan ecosystem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(VIII) Tribal community such as
- Bishnoi for Blackbuck protection
- Maldhari for Asiatic lion conservation

~~Mat~~ Many of these reforms resulted in legislature such as Environment protection act 1986, Forest rights act of 2006 and many PIL were ~~fiet~~ filed in supreme court which resulted in EPCA (Environment protection conservation authority) for NCR.

Environmentialism is most required in present time when we are struggling with irreversable challenge of ~~the~~ climate change.

~~RAT~~ Prime minister behavioural change ~~to~~ movement LiFE (Lifestyle for environment) movement is step in right direction.

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

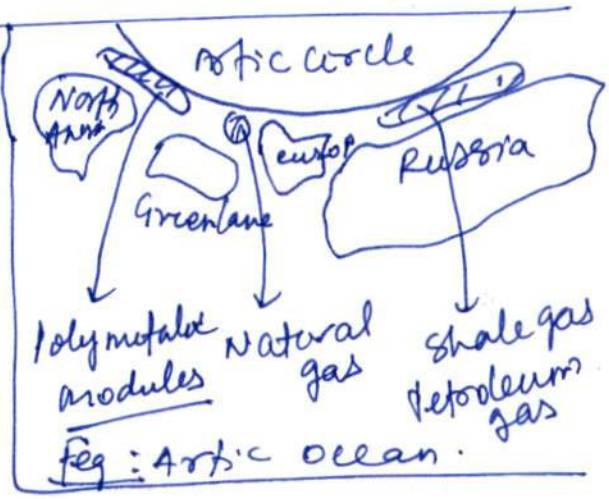
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic paradox is situation related to different ~~de~~ behaviour that is witnessed in Artic region as compared to other territorial and ocean system.

Arctic paradox
- → Rate of melting ~~less~~ more compared to Antarctic melting
- → presence of ~~perfo~~ permafrost in Artic region in ~~to~~ different quantity
- → Behaviour of ozone layer over Artic region
- → weakening of Polar vortex

Because of Artic paradox understanding and mitigation of challenges of artic region require special focus

Spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in Artic Region



(1) Fossil fuel in Artic region

→ Near Russia Norther border, shale gas, carbon gashydrade, Natural gas is found.

→ even near iceland and greenland resources of natural gas are found.

(2) near vicinity of Europe → north of North sea, Baltic sea → Peteroleum reserves are found.

(3) Human established research centres are present in Norway and Demark.

↳ Indian Gene station saluard in norway.

Because of overexploitation of Artic region, the melting is accelerated and following are required to be done in this regard:-

(i) Strengthening the Artic Council by including representation from Southern countries as well

(ii) Measures to stop incidences such as recent oil spills by ~~rus~~ Russian ships
→ MARPOL convention, Artic treaty.

Preserving the polar ~~season~~ region will provide major buffering to climate change.

Exploration of natural resource in artic region must be sustainable to ensure balance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryosphare are surfaces covered with Ice and Glaciers.

Cryosphare across world
- → Altantic ~~Oc~~
- → Artic ocean
- → Himalayan and Hindu kush system
- → Permafrost region
- → Continental mountain chains

Observed changes in cryosphare

- Artic ocean is melting
- Antartic glacier are ~~to~~ melting.
- Slow line in Himalaya are going up

Devastating Impact of ~~cyos~~ cryosphare melting :-

(i) Increase in ocean water level.
↳ Threat of submergence of many island nation

(4) release of many harmful gases

CO_2 gas from the surface
↳ glacier also act as Carbon sink

(iii) permafrost melting will release many deadly and strange microorganism in environment

(iv) threat to glacier ecosystem - polar bear, seals etc are on verge of ~~extenctio~~ extinction.

(v) weakening of polar pressure belts and polar vortex -
→ extreme weather in Northern America in 2020

To counter these changes following needs to be done :-

(1) Proactive and urgen climate change reversal measures :-
→ To stop rise of temperature beyond 2°C → halt CO_2 emission by 2030 and ~~elimi~~ reach neutrality by 2050 as per IPCC report

(ii) Sustainable tourism and scientific exploration –
→ Adherence to UN convention related to Artic and Antarctic

(iii) Reduce ocean pollution ~~and~~ by MARPOL, London convention

(iv) Sustainable fishing → International whaling commission recommedation

(v) Ozone layer restoration –
Montreal protocol to counter the O_3 release and thus reducing UV insolation

(vi) reducing Black Carbon emission
→ to protect the albedo of cryosphere

(vii) → recommendation of Chopra committe of Himalayan ecosystem

Thus, Protecting cryosphere will ensure Conservation of existance of humans.

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent floods in Assam, Patna, Chennai, Pune ~~set~~ shows increase in frequency and intensity of urban flooding in India.

Floods accounts for 50% of ~~all~~ all natural disaster in India.

urban flooding → Flash floods
→ conventional floods

Reasons for urban flooding
→ deforestation
→ unsustainable infrastructure
→ Rapid urbanization
→ concretization of road (↓ porousity)

Impact of urban flooding on urban ecosystem

(i) Blockage of drainage and overflow of waste water on roads and homes.

(ii) Due to flash flood → loss to human and animal life.

eg :- Recent death toll in Assam

(iii) Disturbance in economic activity

↳ ~~eco~~ urban centre as economic centres become paralysed

(iv) Debilitating condition of slum areas :-

→ slum accounts for 30% of urban population

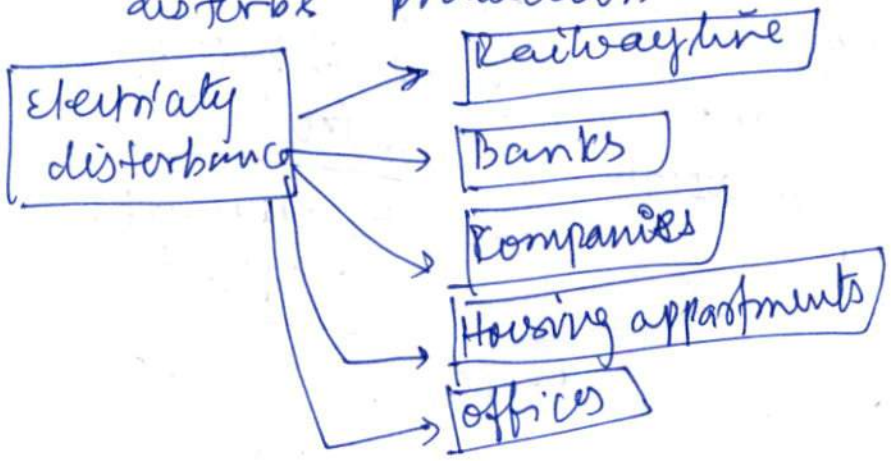
↳ ~~Rau~~ Flood → disease in slum

→ Denial of basic human rights

Impact on critical infrastructure due to floods :-

(i) electricity disturbance :-

water in thermal power plants disturbe production



(ii) Transportation system to Jammed due

to water on the roads and water on the tracks
→ Destroys mobility in urban area

(iii) security system also does not function properly due to unavailability of communication channels.

(iv) Hospitals gets overburdened and also face power and manpower issue

To check the risk of urban flooding

Short term measure	Long term measures
• Drainage system efficient	• Sustainable Development
• Emergency evacuation plans reviewing	• Rurban development (eg) Delhi-NCR satelite town
• Adherence to NDMA guidelines	• Forest - Miyawaki Methods

Losses of life due to flood is not acceptable and completely avoidable with efficient system in place.

Urban local government must be empowered for the same.

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand (soil) is most ~~underso~~ underrated but most critical element in our life. Earth accounts for around 20% of territorial land.

Role of sand in economic development

(•) Critical input in agriculture activity

- Sand decide type of crop
- Sand decide productivity
- Sand decide irrigation and fertilizer

(•) Role of sand in industrial activity

→ Automotive industry uses sand in foundry purpose (Mold making)

→ Fertilizer industry uses it as input

(•) Good quality sand/soil provide help in metallurgy → Bauxite Furnace
↳ Hematite Furnaces

Role of sand in providing ecological services

(i) provide platform and a critical part of various geological cycle

~~eg~~ (a) water cycle

(b) CO_2 cycle

(c) Sulpher, ~~Nitr~~ Nitrogen, phosphorous cycle

(ii) sand provide habitation for several microorganism responsible for decaying and are critical for food chain

sand → detirous food chain

sand → grazing food chain

(iii) Sand also acts as carbon sink

→ carbon sequestation

Role and need for sustainable mining

(1) mining creates soil layer vulnerable to attack by winds (loss of valuable O, A, E layer of soil)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) ~~Minit~~ mining also responsible for landsliding and increase in salinity of soil

↳ sustainable mining will ensure maintaining ecological balance

(iii) soil/sand takes ~~too~~ hundreds, thousands of years to developed over exploitation will result in irreplacable damage to sand

(iv) Sustainable mining consider several stakeholders

- sand
- Animals
- human habitation
- organization profit

right balance among stakeholder is essential to ensure maintainance of sand quality.

Our food security depends on property of sand. Area under waste land is increasing year on year. we must promote sustainable mining on priority

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Census 2011 data reflect 30% of population in urban area and is expected to reach to 50% by 2040.

Urban spaces worldwide account for 1% of total area and around 70% of economic activities. This shows the unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces.

Problem due to this type of urban development :-

① Political challenge :-

- Rapid development making governance difficult
- Migrants are denied of basic rights
- Evidence based policy making not possible
- Inclusive development is far from reality

② Socio economic challenge

- increase in social crimes (Rape, security issue, theft)
- unsustainable tourism - water management unscientific,
- Issue of slum mushrooming → eg Dharavi.

③ Environmental challenge

- Urban heat dome → since 2016 every year is hottest year (IMD)
- Flash floods
- Air pollution → Delhi, Mumbai among world's ~~largest~~ worst cities in terms of pollution (AQI)

Reforms in urban planning and capacity as following :-

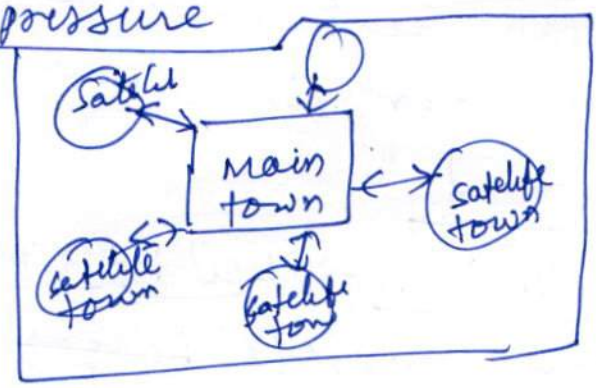
(1) Affordable housing to solve slum problem and providing basic human rights (Right to habitation)

② waste management and municipality capacity enhancement :-

- Innovative programs such as waste to energy plants (Mann ki Baat of PM)
- Financial empowerment through Municipal development bonds (MDB) in (eg) Bangalore

③ Adherence to BIS building codes
↳ Promotion of green building

④ Development of satelite towns to reduce pressure



⑤ Promotion of development of Mass rapid transit system (MRTS) to reduce traffic issue.

Along with development of urban space we also need to develop Smart villages on line of smart cities to provide equity in population density. This will solve many challenges.

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist movement in India started in early 19th century along with Indian Renaissance (social reform movement. Movement such as

- challenging orthodoxy of culture
- Demand for equal rights
- Demand for empowerment and education

~~Few~~ Lack of Inclusivity and urban restriction of feminist movement:

(1) Many of these movement started of promoted by male counter part and presence of females (women) were negligible

eg> Sati abolition act 1829 → efforts of Raja Ram mohan Roy

widow remarriage association (1858)

by Vishnu Shastri pandit

(2) efforts in women education
↳ Jyotiba Phule, DV Karve, MG Ranade started many initiative but only/majorly in urban area of pune, mumbai, Kolkata
(eg) Fergusson college pune
Bethune school Kolkata

(3) participation of women in these were not upto the mark.
However, there were many reforms that were taken by women :—

(1) Savitibhai phule :- Literature and poems for women empowerment
→ schools in maharashtra

(2) Leaders like ~~Rard~~ Pandita Ramabai worked in religious reforms

(3) organization such as Bharat Stree mahamandals by Sarladevi Chaudhurani worked towards

economic upliftment

(4) during independence struggle

↳ Pritilata, usha mehta, Aruna Asf Ali worked towards women issues.

(5) Sarojani Naidu, Annie Basant were torch bearer for women representation in Indian National Congress (INC)

In recent times too, #Metoo movement, chipko movement started by women.

we can say that many movement were limited to urban centres and witnessed low participation but at the same time many were, there that were pan India, inclusive and substantiative

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK